

2000年北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一试题B卷 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/222/2021_2022_2000_E5_B9_B4_E5_8C_97_c66_222987.htm 2000年北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试试题B卷Part I Reading Comprehension Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage: Advertisement can be thought of “ as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services ” . Advertisement aims to increase people ’ s awareness and arouse interest. It tries to inform and to persuade. The media are all used to spread the message. The press offers a fairly cheap method, and magazines are used to reach special sections of the market. The cinema and commercial radio are useful for local market. Television, although more expensive, can be very effective. Public notices are fairly cheap and more permanent in their power of attraction. Other ways of increasing consumer interest are through exhibitions and trade fairs as well as direct mail advertisement. There can be no doubt that the growth in advertisement is one of the most striking features of the western world in this century. Many businesses such as those handling frozen foods, liquor, tobacco and medicines have been built up largely by advertisement. We might ask whether the cost of advertisement is paid for by the producer or by the customer. Since advertisement forms part of the cost of production, which has to be covered by the selling price, it is clear that it is the customer who pays for advertisement. However, if large scale advertisement leads to increased demand, production costs are reduced, and the customer pays less. It is difficult to measure exactly

the influence of advertisement on sales. When the market is growing, advertisement helps to increase demand. When the market is shrinking, advertisement may prevent a bigger fall in sales than would occur without its support. What is clear is that businesses would not pay large sums for advertisement if they were not convinced of its value to them. 1. Advertisement is often used to _____. A. deceive customers B. increase production C. arouse suspicion D. push the sale 答案：D 细节题。答案在第一段第一句话：

“ Advertisement can be thought of as the means of making known in order to buy or sell goods or services ”。因此“ 广告常常被用来当作促销商品的手段。” D最符合题意。 2. The word

“ media ” (in the first paragraph) includes _____. A. the press B. television C. radio D. all of the above 答案：D 细节题。 media :

媒体。因为在其后的句子中作者紧接着列举了press

, magazines , the cinema and commercial radio , television

, exhibitions等词。因此可以断定media应当包括the press

, television , and radio。所以D是正确答案。 3. Advertisement

is mainly paid for by _____. A. the customer B. the producer C.

increased sales D. reduced prices 答案：A 细节题。答案在第三

段：“ it is clear that it is customer who pays for advertisement. ” 因

此广告的费用主要是由顾客来付。 4. Advertisement can

increase demand _____. A. all the time B. in any circumstances C. in

a growing market D. in a shrinking market 答案：C 细节题。答案

在第四段：“ When the market is growing, advertisement helps to

increase demand. ” 因此，如果市场扩大了，广告有助于增加

需求。 5. From the last sentence of this passage we conclude that

_____. A. businesses usually do not pay much for advertisement B. businessmen know well that advertisement could bring them more profits C. advertisement could hardly convince people of the value of the goods D. advertisement usually cost businesses large amounts of money 答案：B 逻辑推理题。文章最后一句话的意思是：“很明显，如果商家对产品的利润没有把握的话，是不会花很多钱投资广告的。”换句话说：商家非常清楚广告会给他带来更大的利润。因此B是正确答案。

Passage 2 How men first learned to invent words is unknown. in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other. and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters we call words. The power of words, then, lies in their combinations the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience. and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past. and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts, but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and feelings. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (文字的) style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association

can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and rude.

6. The origin of language _____. A. is reflected in sounds and letters B. is handed down from generation to generation C. dates back to the prehistoric period D. is a problem not yet solved 答案：D 细节题。答案在第一段：“the origin of language is a mystery.” 因此，语言的起源仍然是个迷，还没有得到解决。

7. According to the passage, words are _____. A. visual letters B. represented by sounds C. represented either by sounds or letters D. signs called letters 答案：C 细节题。第一段谈到：“人类起初用某种声音进行交流，后来又有了字母，字母结合起来可以代表声音，也可以写下来。因此，这些说出来的声音也好，用字母写出来的声音也好，被称为单词。” 所以B是正确答案：单词即可以代表声音，也可以代表字母。

8. The power of words lies in their _____. A. beauty B. accuracy C. combinations D. charm 答案：C 细节题。答案在第二段的第一句话：“the power of words, then lies in their combination” 语言的魅力在于他们的组合。

9. The secret of a writer's success is the use of words that _____. A. recall to us the glad and sad events of our past B. are arranged in a creative way C. are as beautiful as music D. agree with certain literary style 答案：A 细节题。在第三段的第一句话：“Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerful to our minds and feelings.” 因此作家的伟大在于他们擅长使用丰富的词汇，能使我们回想起过去的喜怒哀乐。B-D文章均没提到

10. The author of the passage advises us

_____. A. to use words carefully and accurately B. not to use silly and rude words C. to become a slave of words D. to use emotional words

答案：A细节题。答案在文章的最后一句：“We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and rude.”因此，文章建议我们用词要谨慎、准确。

Passage 3 Most people have had a dog or wanted one as their companion at some time in their lives. If you are thinking of buying a dog, however, you should first decide what sort of companion you need and whether the dog is likely to be happy in the surroundings you can provide. Specialists' advice is useful to help you choose the most suitable kind of dog. But in part the decision depends on common sense. Different dogs were originally developed to perform specific tasks. So, if you want a dog to protect you or your house, for example, you should choose the one that has the right size and characteristics. You must also be ready to devote a great deal of time to training the dog when it is young and give it the exercise it needs throughout its life, unless you live in the countryside and can let it run freely. Dogs are demanding pets. Cats love the house and so are satisfactory with their place where there is secure, but a dog is loyal to its master and consequently wants him to show proof of his affection. The best time to buy a baby dog is when it is between 6 and 8 weeks old so that it can transfer its love for its mother to its master. If baby dogs have not established a relationship with the human being until they are over three months old, their strong relationship will always be with dogs. They are likely to be too shy when they are brought out into the world to become good pets.

11. Which of the following is Not true according to the passage? A. You can always get help from the specialists. B. It is common sense that is the most important when choosing a dog. C. You should decide what kind of dog you want. D. Size and characteristics of the dogs should be considered too. 答案：B细节题。文章中提到了买狗的时候先要决定买什么样的，狗的大小、特征也要考虑，而且专家的建议也非常重要，所以A，C，D都是正确的。关于“common sense”，是这样说的：“In part the decision depends on common sense.”所以选择狗的时候，common sense并不是最重要的，而是部分因素。因此只有B不符合原文。

12. What is mentioned as a consideration in buying a dog? A. The color of the dog. B. The price of the dog. C. Whether the dog will fit the environment. D. Whether the dog will get along with the other pets in the house. 答案：C细节题。根据文章的内容，买狗的时候并没有提到要考虑狗的颜色、狗的价格，以及狗能否和家中的其他宠物很好的相处。但是提到了要考虑狗能否适应周围的环境。“whether the dog is likely to be happy in the surroundings you can provide.”

13. Why does the writer say a dog is a more demanding pet than a cat? A. It must be trained so that it won't bite. B. It demands more food and space. C. It needs more love and care. D. It must be looked after carefully. 答案：C细节题。demanding：要求高的，费力的。作者认为狗是比猫费心的宠物，因为猫喜欢我们的房子，只要住的地方安全，它就会非常的满足。而狗则不同，你必需在它很小的时候花很多的精力去训练它，如果你不住在农村，没有机会让狗自由活动的话，你还必须给它这样的机会。而且你最好在三个月以前

就买回来，这样有利于和主人培养感情。可见狗是多么的费心。

14. Why is it advised to buy a baby dog under three months old? A. It ' s easier to buy a baby dog under three months old. B. They are less likely to be shy with human beings. C. They are less likely to run away. D. It ' s easier for them to form a relationship with their masters. 答案：D 细节题。文章的最后：“ If baby dogs have not established a relationship with the human being until they are over three month old, their strong relationship will always be with dogs.” 所以要买三个月以下的狗，容易和它的主人建立感情。

15. The word “ affection ” (line 11) means _____. A. love B. effect C. tie D. relationship 答案：A 词汇题。affection：喜爱，慈爱。

Passage 4 Movies are the most popular form of entertainment for millions of Americans. They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own. They may choose to see a particular film because they like the actors or because they have heard the film has a good story. But the main reason why people go to the movies is to escape. Sitting in a dark theater, watching the images on the screen, they enter another world that is real to them. They become involved in the lives of the characters in the movie, and for two hours, they forget all about their own problems. They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic (浪漫的) and beautiful than in real life. The biggest “ dream factories ” are in Hollywood, the capital of the film industry. Each year, Hollywood studios make hundreds of movies that are shown all over the world. American movies are popular because they tell stories and they are

well-made. They provide the public with heroes who do things the average person would like to do but often can't. People have to cope with many problems and much trouble in real life, so they feel encouraged when they see the "good guys" win in the movies. 16. The Americans go to the movies mainly because they want _____. A. to enjoy a good story B. to experience an exciting life C. to see the actors and actresses D. to escape their daily life 答案：D 细节题。文章第一段的第二句话说：“They go to the movies to escape their normal everyday existence and to experience a life more exciting than their own.” 后面又谈到“ But the main reason why people go to the movies is to escape.” 所以美国人去看电影的重要原因是逃避现实生活。A,B,C 只是原因之一，而不是主要原因。

17. Which of the following is people's normal response to the movies they watch? A. They feel that everything on the screen is familiar to them. B. They try to turn their dreams into reality. C. They become so involved that they forget their own problems. D. They are touched by the life stories of the stories of the actors and actresses. 答案：C 细节题。文章第一段谈到：“坐在电影院里，看着屏幕上的画面，人们进入了另一个世界。两个小时之中，他们沉醉在电影的世界里，忘记了自己的烦恼。” 因此人们对电影的反应是，如此的沉醉其中忘记了自己的烦恼。

18. It is obvious that real life is _____. A. less romantic than that in the movies B. more romantic than that in the movies C. as romantic as that in the movies D. filled with romantic stories 答案：A 细节题。第一段的最后一句话：“They are in a dream world where things often appear to be more romantic and beautiful than in real

life.”说明电影中的生活比现实生活浪漫。 19. The American movies are popular because _____. A. they are well-made and the stories are interesting B. the characters in the movies are free to do whatever they like C. the heroes have to cope with many problems and frustrations D. good guys in the movies always win in the end

答案：A细节题。答案在第二段：“American movies are popular because they tell stories and they are well-made.”因此A是正确答案。

20. People enjoy seeing the movies because they _____. A. are tired of their everyday lives B. feel inspired by the heroic deeds of the good guys C. want to see who win in the end D. have to cope with many problems in their lives

答案：B推理题。文章的最后说：“电影中有许多的英雄人物，他们做了许多普通人想做但又做不到的事情。而现实生活中我们必须处理许多问题，面对许多麻烦，因此当人们看到电影中的英雄获胜的时候，会受到鼓舞。”所以人们喜欢看电影是因为他们会受到影片中人物的英雄事迹的鼓舞。

A应当是人们看电影的原因之一，而不是enjoy seeing the movies。C，D都不符合文章的内容。

Part Vocabulary and Structure 21. Mary regretted _____ to John's birthday party last Sunday. A. not going B. not to go C. not having been going D. not to be going

答案：A。regret后面要跟动名词做宾语，动名词的否定式是在动名词之前直接加not。 22. The famous novel is said _____ into Chinese. A. to have translated B. to be translate C. to have been translated D. to translate

答案：C。本句是动词不定式的完成、被动式。当不定式的逻辑主语是不定式表示的动作的对象时（或是动作的承受者时），不定式一般要用被动式。不定式的完成式所表示的动作发生在谓语

动作或状态之前。如：He is not likely to have been told the result. 这个结果可能还没有告诉他。

23. Standing on the bank, the children watched the ship _____ with all kinds of goods. A. loading B. being loaded C. to be loaded D. having loaded 答案：B。本句为现在分词的被动做watch的宾语补足语。因为宾语和宾补是动宾关系，而且表示动作正在进行，所以用现在分词的被动式；watch也可以跟无to不定式做宾补，表示动作已经结束。

Do you hear someone calling you? 你听见有人叫你吗？（现在分词做宾补，表示动作正在进行。） Yes, I did. I heard him call me several times. 是的，我听见他叫了我几次了。（不定式做宾补，表示动作已经结束）。

24. I _____ writing the article by the time you get back. A. shall finish B. must have finished C. have finished D. shall have finished 答案：D。本句为将来完成时。表示在将来的某一时刻或将来的某一时刻之前已完成，这一动作可以继续下去。 When you come again in July we shall have moved into a new house. 七月份你们再来的时候，我们就搬进新房子去了。 I shall have done it by the end of this week. 我要在周末做完它。本句的意思是“我要在你回来之前写完这篇文章”。

25. Mary never tells anyone what she does for a _____. A. job B. work C. profession D. living 答案：D。 living：生计。 make (earn) a living 谋生，生计。

26. I ' m sorry I couldn ' t get in touch with him before he left, I _____ him earlier. A. had a telephone B. have phoned C. should have phoned D. should be phoned 答案：C。 should (ought to) have 过去分词：表示对过去动作的责备、批评。 You should have gone over your lessons. 你们应把功课复习好。 You shouldn ' t have watched TV

last night.你们昨天晚上不应该看电视。 27. With the old man _____ the way, we had no trouble in finding that mysterious cave. A. leading B. led C. lead D. to be led 答案：A。介词with可以跟复合宾语。表示伴随的情况和结果。stand with one's hands in one's pockets.两手插在口袋里站着。The king came in, with all his servants following after him.国王回来了，后面跟着全体仆役。There had been a riot with twenty injured.曾经发生了一场有20人受伤的暴乱。 28. _____ anything about the accident, he went to work as well. A. Not know B. Know not C. Knowing not D. Not knowing 答案：D。本句为分词短语的否定式做状语。 29. Nowhere else in the world _____ more attractive scenery than in Switzerland. A. you can find B. is found C. can you find D. has been found 答案：C。否定词nowhere放在句首，句子倒装：否定词 + 助动词（be动词）主语。常放在句首的否定词有：nowhere（没有地方），never（从不），hardly, scarcely（几乎不），little（几乎没有）等。Barely does he have enough money to live on.他几乎没有足够的钱为生。Little did I think that I would lose the game.我根本没有想到我会输掉这场比赛。 30. The voters told the politician that he could _____ on their support in the next general elections. A. expect B. decide C. count D. doubt 答案：C。count on（upon）：依靠，指望。You can count on me for everything in the future.你将来的一切可以全靠我。You can't count on the weather being fine.你不能指望天晴。本句的意思“选民们对这位政客说他在明年的大选中依靠他们”。其余的选项意思都不正确。 31. An old friend from abroad, _____ I was expecting to stay with, telephoned me from the

airport. A. that B. whom C. who D. which 答案：B。whom，关系代词，在定语从句中做with的宾语，指人。

32. Peter wishes that he _____ law instead of literature when he was in college. A. could study B. studied C. had studied D. would study 答案：C。

wish后面的宾语从句要使用虚拟语气，虚拟语气中时态类似在非真实条件从句中时态的应用时态后移。与现在的事实相反（用过去时），I wish I were you.但愿我是你多好啊！与过去的事实相反的愿望（用过去完成时），I wish he hadn't made the big mistake.他要是不犯那个大错误，该有多好！与将来的愿望相反即愿望难以实现（用过去将来时），I wish I could be of more use in the future.我希望我将来有点用处。

33. When she heard the bad news, she _____ completely. A. broke away B. broke up C. broke down D. broke out 答案：C。

break down: 禁不住痛哭，（身体、精神）垮了。When she heard the news she broke down and cried. 当她听到这个消息是，她失声痛哭。本句的意思是“当听到她儿子死亡的消息时她放声痛哭。”因此只有C最符合题意。

break out: 爆发，突然发生。The economic crisis broke out first in the United States.经济危机首先爆发在美国。

break away断绝关系。He broke away from all his old friends. 他与所有的老朋友断绝了来往。

break up: 打破，打碎。I broke up the chocolate bar and gave each child a small piece.我把长条形巧克力弄碎，给每个孩子一小块。

34. He _____ a large fortune from his business. A. made B. won C. expected D. gained 答案：A。

make a fortune: 发财。固定搭配。He made a fortune out of smuggling.他靠走私发了一大笔财。

35. He never wrote to his father _____ he was in need of money. A. except

B. except when C. except for D. except that 答案：B。except 和except for 都是介词，后面接短语。而except that和except when后面接宾语从句。that在从句中只起连接作用。而when在从句中做状语。如：She knew nothing about his journey except that he was likely to be away for three months.关于他们的旅行她不清楚，只知道他大概要离开三个月。（that在宾语从句中只起连接作用）He was a man of fine character in all points except that he was rather timid.他在各方面都很好，除了有点胆小。而本句要选择except when，因为when在从句中做状语。

36. He looked behind him to _____ he was not being followed. A. believe B. find C. make sure D. look 答案：C。make sure：确信，保证。本句的意思是“他向后看了看，确信没有人跟踪他。”

37. The car was repaired but not quite to my _____. A. joy B. pleasure C. attraction D. satisfaction 答案：D。to one's satisfaction（名词）：使某人满意的是...；to one's surprise：使某人吃惊的是；to one's amazement：使某人高兴的是。

38. Are you _____ spending more money on the space program? A. in favor of B. by favor of C. in favor to D. out of favor 答案：A。in favor of赞同，支持。He refused a job in government in favor of a university appointment.他拒绝了政府部门的工作而选择了大学的职位。只有A最符合题意。by（the）favor of（信封上用语）烦请...面交，out of favor（with sb）：失宠于（某人），不受某人的欢迎。没有in favor to的搭配。

39. Fortunately, the demonstration _____ to be quite peaceful. A. turned in B. turned out C. showed off D. showed up 答案：B。turn out：原来是，最后证明是。The weather turned out to be fine.结果天气很好。turn

in : 交换 , 交上。 You must turn in your uniform before you leave. 你离开前必须把制服交还。 show off : 炫耀 , 卖弄。 show off one ' s knowledge 炫耀知识。 show up : 变的突出 , 显得醒目。 White turns up well against a blue background. 白色经蓝色的背景一衬托更为醒目。 40. _____ was unimportant. A. Whether he enjoyed our dinner or not B. No matter how he enjoyed our dinner C. If he enjoyed our dinner D. What he enjoyed our dinner 答案 : A。 本句为主语从句 , 意思是 “ 他是否喜欢我们的饭不重要。 ” 只有A最符合题意。 41. Selfish people often take _____ of other people ' s kindness. A. advantage B. care C. use D. profit 答案 : A。 take advantage of : 利用。 本句的意思是 “ 自私的人都利用他的善良 ” , 所以A最符合题意。 take care of : 照顾。 其余两个词都没有这样的搭配。 42. His business is growing so fast that he must _____ more workers. A. take up B. take on C. take over D. take out 答案 : B。 take on : 有 “ 开始雇佣 ” 的意思。 如 : Doctor Watson isn ' t taking on any new patients. 沃森医生不再接收新病人了。 本句的意思是 “ 他的生意发展的如此的快 , 他必须雇佣更多的工人。 ” 因此B 最符合题意。 take up : 占去 (地方、时间、经历、注意力等) This table takes up too much space. 这张桌子太占地方了。 take over : 接收 , 接管。 The new department head took over yesterday. 新的部主任昨天接任。 take out : 拿出 , 取出。 He took his pen out and signed on the spot. 他掏出笔 , 当场签了字。 43. It is desirable that he _____. A. gives up trying B. give up trying C. would give up trying D. is going to give up trying 答案 : B。 句型 It is desirable (suggested , necessary , requested , ordered , proposed , important) that 主语 should

(可省略) V (动词原形)。因此本句选B。如：It is strange that he (should) go himself.真奇怪，他怎么自己独自去呢？

44. Young _____ he is, he knows what is the right thing to do. A. that B. as C. although D. however 答案：B。as引导的让步状语从句要倒装。可以有以下几种情况：adj as 主语 系动词be：Young as he is, he knows a lot of things.虽然他年龄不大，可知道的事情很多。n (不带冠词) as 主语 系动词be：King as he is, he is unhappy.虽然他是个国王，可是他并不快乐。adv as 主语 动词：Much as I like it, I won't buy it虽然我很喜欢它，但是我还是不买它。V as 主语 助动词：Try as she does, she will never pass it.无论她怎样努力，她也不会通过的。

45. This is one of the best books _____ on the subject. A. that have ever been written B. which have ever been written C. that has ever been written D. whatever have been written 答案：A。因为先行词是复数，而且有形容词的最高级修饰，所以只能选that。

46. We were not surprised at _____, for he had worked so hard. A. what has he achieved B. that what he had achieved C. what he had achieved D. that he had achieved 答案：C。宾语从句要用陈述句的语序，what在从句中做宾语，所以选C。

47. My room is a mess. It needs _____. A. to be tidying up B. tidying up C. to tidy up D. tidied up 答案：B。句型：主语(物) need (want, request) doing (to be done)，后面用动名词的主动形式来表示被动含义或不定式的被动形式来表示。The house needs cleaning. (to be cleaned)：这房子需要打扫了。The radio needs repairing (to be repaired)。这台收音机需要修理了。

48. A great celebration is going to be held _____ the distinguished writer. A. in spite of B. in honor of C. in

favor of D. in the name of 答案B。 in honor of : 为了纪念...。 本句的意思是 “ 为了纪念这位杰出的作家,准备举行一个庆祝会。 ” 因此只有B最符合题意。 in spite of ...尽管...in favor of : 赞成...。 in the name of用...名义 , 代表... 49. All the members in the jury agreed that the man was _____ of theft. A. criminal B. charged C. guilty D. faulty 答案 : C。 be guilty of : 有罪的 , 有过失的。 be found guilty of murder被判犯有谋杀罪。 因此C最符合题意。 Charge : (动词) 控告 , 指责charge sb with murder指控某人犯谋杀罪。 criminal (名词) 罪犯 , faulty : 有错误的 , 有缺点的。 50. Having finished the letter, he _____ it carefully and sealed the envelop with a kiss. A. folded B. bent C. turned D. equipped 答案 : A。 fold : 折叠 , 对折。 fold a blanket (letter) : 折毯子 (信) 本句的意思是 “ 他写完信 , 小心地叠起来 , 用舌头舔了一下封上口。 ” 因此A最符合题意。 Bent : 弯曲的 ; turn : 旋转。 equip : 装备。 51. The police were given an order that the stolen documents must be recovered at all ____ A. accounts B. conditions C. payments D. costs 答案 : D。 at all costs:不惜任何代价 , 无论如何。 account 一般常用 : on all accounts : 无论如何 ; conditions 和payments都不和at搭配。 52. This new instrument is far superior _____ the old one we bought three years ago. A. than B. to C. over D. of 答案 : B。 be superior to... , 地位高于...品质优于...This engine is superior in every respect to that one .这台发动机在很多方面比那台好。 53. Not until I reminded him for the third time _____ working and looked up. A. that he stopped B. does he stopped C. did he stop D. that he stopped 答案 : C。 not until放在句首 , 句子倒装。 Not until he finished his

homework did Li Ming watch TV.李明做完作业后才看电视。

54. I am very sorry for _____ for so long. A. keep you waiting B. having kept you waiting C. waiting for you D. keep you wait 答案 : B。介词后面要跟动名词做宾语，当动名词的动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生时，要用动名词的完成式。Thank you for having helped me so much.感谢你给了我这么多的帮助。
55. No sooner had they got off the train _____ it started moving. A. when B. than C. then D. after 答案 : B。no sooner.....than... : 一...就... ; hardly...when... : 一...就... ; scarcely...when... : 一...就...。No sooner had I lain down than the telephone rang.我刚躺下，电话铃就响了。Scarcely had the baby cried when the nurse rushed to carry him.婴儿一哭保姆就赶快去抱他。本句的意思是：“他们刚把货物盖好，就开始下雨了。”
56. The teacher has his students _____ a composition every other week. A. to write B. written C. writing D. write 答D。have sb do sth, 让某人做某事。。have此处为使役动词，后面接宾补的时候,省去to
57. When and where the new hospital will be built _____ a mystery. A. to remain B. remains C. remain D. is remaining 答案 : B。动名词，不定式，从句做主语时，谓语动词一般用单数。To see is to believe.百闻不如一见。Swimming is a good way to keep health.游泳是个健身的好办法。Who is her father is not known.谁是她的父亲尚不得知。本句为主语从句做主语, 因此用单数动词。
58. The middle-aged man was seen _____ out of the house on the afternoon of the murder. A. came B. come C. to come D. have come 答案 : C。感官动词feel, hear, see, watch等后面接宾补的时候，要用无to不定式。但如果句子是主语的补足语的话，要

加上to。 A thief was seen to steal something from the room.一个小偷被看见从屋子里偷了东西。 59. The premier and the visiting foreign minister had a talk in ____ friendly atmosphere. A. a most B. most C. very D. the very 答案：A。 atmosphere：（心理上的）周围的情况, 环境, 气氛, 是可数名词，一般要加不定冠词。因此B, C, D都是错误的。 an atmosphere of peace：和平的环境 create a tense atmosphere造成紧张的气氛。本句的意思是“总理和来访的外国总理在非常友好的气氛中进行了交谈。” 60. My next door neighbor Johnson seems to have _____ opinion on the show last night. A. rather the strong B. rather strong C. a rather strong D. the rather strong 答案：C。和59的语法点相同。首先，opinion:意见，看法，主张，是可数名词，一般要加不定冠词。 His opinions are usually based on facts.他是意见通常是以事实为依据。 I am not qualified to give an opinion on the matter.我没有资格发表意见。再者，rather (adv.)：相当，颇（用以强调），放在所修饰的形容词之前。 Everybody was rather tired after the game.比赛后大家都累了。 A rather appetizing smell met him.一阵诱发食欲的香味朝他扑面而来。 A,B,D都是错误 Part Identification 61. If you [happen] to [come across] Jack, please tell him [to come] and A B C see me when he [will be free]. D 答案：D。应改为is free。when引导的时间状语从句中要用一般现在时表示将来。如：If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the Summer Palace.如果明天不下雨，我们去颐和园。 When he gets to the village, he will write to me.他到村里后就写信给我。 62. The United States [is composed of] fifty states, [two of those] are A B [separated from] [the others] by land or water. C D 答案：B。应改

为：two of which。非限定性定语从句，which在从句中指fifty states。 63. The news [coming from] [different parts] of the world [are] often A B C [extremely discouraging] these days. D 答案：C。应改为is。当以news（新闻），means（方法），works（工厂）等一般被认为是形式是复数，意思是单数的词，做主语时谓语动词一般用单数形式。Every means has been tried.每一种方式都试过了。Here is the news.现在报告新闻。 64. We [had lived] in this house for three years [while] my father A B decided [to have] us [move] to a new neighborhood. C D答：B。应改为before.符合逻辑关系。意思：“在我父亲决定搬家之前,我们已经在这里住了两年了。” 65. I [don ' t think] I can [understand] this book, the subject [it] deals A B C [with] is not familiar with me. D 答案：D：应改为to。be familiar to：熟悉...，后面常跟人做宾语。如：His name was familiar to many people.许多人熟悉他的名字。be familiar with:熟悉...后面常跟物做宾语。如：He is familiar with English.他通晓英语。 66. Nancy had [a great deal of] trouble [to Concentrate on] her work A B [because of] the noise [in] the next room. C D 答案：B。应改为：concentrating on。have trouble in doing sth...，做什么事情有麻烦。 67. The course would [have been offered] this term, but it [cancelled] A B because too few students [had registered] before registration [closed]. C D答案：B。应改为：was cancelled，被动语态。 68. [Even though] she looks very [young], she is [twice older than] my A B C [twenty-year-old] sister. D 答案：C。应改为：twice as old as。 69. In the days when coal was so [widely] used, [no one] realized how A B soon and [how complete] oil would

replace [it]. C D答案：C。应改为：completely。soon和completely 修饰句中的动词replace。how修饰两个副词，soon 和completely并列。70.[Those of us] who work in chemical [laboratories] should have [their] A B C lungs [checked] quite regularly. D 答案：C。应改为our，代指前面的those of us。

Part IV Cloze Tourism has become a very big 71 . For Spain, Italy and Greece it is the largest 72 of foreign exchange, and 73 for Britain, it is the fourth. Faced 74 this huge new income, no government can afford to look 75 on the business. questions of hotel bath rooms, beach umbrellas and ice-cream sales are now 76 by ministers of tourism with solemn expertise. Before the Second World War the tourist industry was widely 77 as being unmanly and stupid. But 78 has become a new industry, as trade business used 79 . in Spain, Italy, Greece and much of Eastern Europe, new road 80 have opened up in the country, first to tourists, and 81 to industry and locals. 82of tourism is a nationalized industry, a 83 part of national planning. In a place west of Marseilles, the French government is killing mosquitoes and 84 six big vacation places to 85 nearly a million tourists. In Eastern Europe, a whole new seaside 86 has sprung up 87 the last few years: the governments have greatly 88 when tourists from the West 89 from half a million four years 90 to nearly two million last year. 71. A. firm B. business C. company D. affair 答案：B。business：交易，生意，商业。He is in the grocery business.他做杂货生意。Most of the store 's business comes from women.该店主要做妇女的生意。所以tourism 应当说是一个大的商业，生意。和题的意思最贴切。firm：公司。Company：公司。affair：事物，

事件。international affairs国际事物；the present state of affairs目前形势。72. A. factor B. resource C. source D. cause 答案：C。根据文章的内容，这里指的是“外汇来源”。source：来源，根源。source of income 收入来源。sources of energy 能源。而factor：因素。resource：资源。cause：原因。73. A. even B. yet C. also D. ever 答案：A。even：即使。最符合上下文的逻辑关系。“即使对于英国，旅游业也是第四大来源。”74. A. in front of B. of C. with D. for 答案：C。be faced with：面对，面临。75. A. up B. at C. for D. down 答案：D。look down on (upon) 看不起，轻视。“The literary establishment generally looks down on artists.” 文学界一般来说看不起画家。76. A. determined B. discussed C. argued D. sold 答案：B。前一句说：没有一个政府敢轻视这一行业，所以旅游部长要和专家亲自讨论这些细小的问题：宾馆的卫生间，沙滩上的遮阳伞，冰激凌的销售。因此discuss最符合题意。determined常用在：be determined to do sth....下定决心做....argue：辩论，提出理由。Sold：卖，出售。77. A. regarded B. said C. talked D. spread 答案：A。regard ...as...,把...看作...。78. A. agriculture B. war C. tourism D. education 答案：C 根据上下文的意思，这里要填：tourism。79. A. be done B. done C. to do D. to doing 答案：C。used to do sth：表示过去常常做某事。be used to doing sth：习惯.....。其余的搭配都是错误的。80. A. types B. styles C. buildings D. systems 答案：D。road system：道路系统81. A. than B. later C. then D. latter 答案：C。因为前面出现first to...因此后面接then to...82. A. Many B. All C. None D. Much 答案：D。B和C意思上不正确。tourism是不可数名词，所以A也是错

误的，much修饰不可数名词，因此只有D正确的。83. A. key B. minor C. linking D. questioning 答案：A。key：关键的。这里指旅游是国家计划的重要组成部分。因此A符合题意。minor 次要的，不重要的。linking：连接。questioning：提问。都不符合题意。84. A. built B. building C. to be built D. have built 答案：B。building和and前面的killing并列。85. A. attract B. pull C. hold D. contain 答案：A。attract：吸引。建立大的旅游景点来吸引大批的游客。因此只有attract最符合题意。pull：拉，拽。hold：容纳，举行。contain：包含。86. A. civilization B. culture C. writing D. book 答案：B culture：文化“一种全新的海滨文化出现了。”因此只有B的意思最合适。civilization：文明。writing：笔迹。Book：书。87. A. over B. for C. after D. beyond 答案：A。over：...期间。He'd had flu over Christmas.他在圣诞节期间曾患感冒。over the last few years：在过去的几年里。因此只有A是正确的。88. A. suffered B. lost C. invested D. benefited 答案：D。benefit：得益，受益。因此只有D最符合题意。“由于旅游者的人数增加，政府大大的受益。”suffer：遭受，忍受（常接from）lose：丢失。invest：投资。意思都不正确。89. A. added B. divided C. reduced D. multiplied 答案：D。multiply：成倍增加。本句的意思是“旅游人数成倍增加。”因此只有D最符合题意。add：增加。（常用add to）divide：分开，分割。reduce：减少。90. A. since B. before C. ago D. after 答案：C。过去时中常用ago表示时间状语。100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com